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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/016,677	12/10/2001	Jeff Barnard	1285-0060US ALC-135717	2531
24587	7590	06/05/2006	EXAMINER	
ALCATEL USA INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT 3400 W. PLANO PARKWAY, MS LEGL2 PLANO, TX 75075			MURPHY, RHONDA L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2616	

DATE MAILED: 06/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/016,677

Applicant(s)

BARNARD ET AL.

Examiner

Rhonda Murphy

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 March 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 March 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The declaration filed on 3/3/06 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Hosler et al. (US 2002/0009048) reference.
2. The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish diligence from a date prior to the date of reduction to practice of the Hosler et al. reference to either a constructive reduction to practice or an actual reduction to practice. The exhibits do not show proof of diligence. Diligence requires the applicant to be specific to dates and facts.
3. The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish applicant's alleged actual reduction to practice of the invention in this country or a NAFTA or WTO member country after the effective date of the Hosler et al. reference. The exhibits do not show proof of actual reduction to practice. Actual reduction to practice requires showing the claimed invention actually existed and worked for its intended purpose.
4. The inventors must sign the declaration.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

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2. Claims 1 – 9, 11 – 25, 27 – 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hosler et al. (US 2002/0009048).

Regarding claim 1, Hosler teaches a method of detecting a failure in a transmission medium of a data communications network link, comprising: sending a first set of data, in conjunction with a first source identifier (page 5, paragraph 46), from a first network access device (Fig. 2, ADM 210) to a second network access device (ADM 212) via a first transmission medium of a data communications link (medium between 210 and 212); receiving at said first network access device, via said first transmission medium of said data communications link, a second set of data in conjunction with a second source identifier (page 5, paragraphs 47-50); and, determining from said second source identifier that a transmission failure has occurred in said first transmission medium of said data communications link (page 5, paragraph 50; a change is detected, permitting the interface to detect when an APS switch has occurred).

Regarding claim 2, Hosler teaches a method wherein said step of determining comprises determining that said second source identifier does not equal a pre-specified value (page 5, paragraph 49).

Regarding claim 3, Hosler teaches a method wherein said step of determining comprises determining that said second source identifier equals said first source identifier (page 5, paragraph 47).

Regarding claim 4, Hosler teaches a method further comprising: sending a second set of data in conjunction with said second source identifier from a second network access

device to said first network access device via a first transmission medium of a data communications link (page 5, paragraph 47-50).

Regarding claim 5, Hosler teaches a method further comprising: deactivating said first transmission medium of said data communications link for the sending of data and activating a second transmission medium of said data communications link (page 6, paragraph 56).

Regarding claim 6, Hosler teaches a method wherein said data is transmitted via said first transmission medium as a plurality of data packets, wherein each of said plurality of data packets comprises a data portion and a header portion (page 3, paragraph 26).

Regarding claim 7, Hosler teaches a method wherein said source identifier is carried in a portion of said header of said data packet (page 4, paragraph 39).

Regarding claim 8, Hosler teaches a method wherein said source identifier comprises a plurality of bytes (page 5, paragraph 46).

Regarding claim 9, Hosler teaches a method wherein said data is transmitted as a plurality of SONET packets (page 4, paragraph 39).

Regarding claim 11, Hosler teaches a method wherein the first network access device comprises a first interface component coupled with said first transmission medium of said data communications link (Fig. 2, interfaces 214 and 216), and a second interface component coupled with a second transmission medium of said data communications link (interfaces 218 and 220).

Regarding claim 12, Hosler teaches a method further comprising the steps, following said step of determining of deactivating said first interface component (page 6,

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paragraph 56); and, activating said second interface component (page 6, paragraph 56).

Regarding claim 13, Hosler teaches a method wherein said first and second interface components are optical interconnect devices (page 3, paragraph 27), and said first and second transmission mediums are optical fibers (page 3, paragraph 27).

Regarding claim 14, Hosler teaches a method of detecting a failure in a fiber optic medium of a SONET communications link in a data communications network, comprising: sending data from a first network access device (Fig. 2, ADM 210) to a second network access device (ADM 212), in conjunction with a first source identifier (page 5, paragraph 46), via a first fiber optic medium of the SONET communications link (page 3, paragraph 27); receiving at said first network access device, via said first fiber optic medium of said data communications link, a second set of data in conjunction with a second source identifier (page 5, paragraphs 47-50); and, determining from said second source identifier that a transmission failure has occurred in said first transmission medium of said data communications link (page 5, paragraph 50; a change is detected, permitting the interface to detect when an APS switch has occurred).

Regarding claim 15, Hosler teaches the same limitations described in the rejection of claim 2.

Regarding claim 16, Hosler teaches the same limitations described in the rejection of claim 3.

Regarding claim 17, Hosler teaches the same limitations described in the rejection of claim 12.

Regarding claim 18, Hosler teaches a method for providing failover protection in a data communication link having a plurality of transmission media, comprising: sending data from the first device (Fig. 2, ADM 210) to the second device (ADM 212), in conjunction with a first source identifier, via a first transmission medium (page 5, paragraph 46); detecting a source identifier in all data received by the first device via said first transmission medium (page 5, paragraph 44); and, determining when the source identifier of data received by the first device equals the source identifier of data sent by the first device, that a failure has occurred in the first transmission medium (page 5, paragraph 50) and deactivating said first transmission medium; and activating a second transmission medium (page 6, paragraph 56).

Regarding claim 19, Hosler teaches an apparatus for providing failover protection in a bidirectional data communication network, comprising: a first communications device (Fig. 2, ADM 210), for receiving data and transmitting data with an identifying source identifier (page 5, paragraph 46); a second communications device (ADM 212) for receiving data; a first communications interface (interface 214 and 216), coupled with said first communications device, for the relay of bidirectional data communication, which is by default active (page 1, paragraph 10); a second communications interface (interfaces 218 and 220), coupled with said first communications device, for the relay of bidirectional data communication, which is by default inactive (page 1, paragraph 10); a detector (router) coupled with said first communications device for determining the

source identifier of incoming data, and determining the source of the data, thus determining that the first communications interface has failed (page 4, paragraph 38); a controller (APS logic located within the router; page 3, paragraphs 32 and 40) coupled with said first communications device for setting the first communications interface as inactive and the second communications interface as active, in response to said detector determining that the first communications interface has failed (page 3, paragraphs 32 and 40).

Regarding claim 20, Hosler teaches the same limitations described in the rejection of claim 2.

Regarding claim 21, Hosler teaches the step of determining comprises determining that said source identifier equals a source identifier in data sent by the second communications device (page 5, paragraph 47).

Regarding claim 22, Hosler teaches the same limitations described in the rejection of claim 6.

Regarding claim 23, Hosler teaches the same limitations described in the rejection of claim 7.

Regarding claim 24, Hosler teaches the same limitations described in the rejection of claim 8.

Regarding claim 25, Hosler teaches the same limitations described in the rejection of claim 9.

Regarding claim 27, Hosler teaches the same limitations described in the rejection of claim 11.

Regarding claim 28, Hosler teaches the same limitations described in the rejection of claim 12.

Regarding claim 29, Hosler teaches the same limitations described in the rejection of claim 13.

Regarding claim 30, Hosler teaches a method for providing failover protection in a bidirectional data communication network, comprising: activating a first communications link for transfer of data from a first device to a second device (page 3, paragraph 32); sending data from the first device to the second device, together with a first source identifier (page 3, paragraph 32; page 5, paragraph 46); sending data from the second device to the first device, together with a second source identifier (page 5, paragraphs 47-50); detecting at the first device the source identifier of all data received by the first device (page 5, paragraph 44); detecting at the second device the source identifier of all data received by the second device (page 5, paragraph 44); and, determining, either when the source identifier of data received by the first device equals the source identifier of data sent by the first device (page 5, paragraph 50), or when the source identifier of data received by the second device equals the source identifier of data sent by the second device, that a failure has occurred in the first communications link (page 5, paragraph 50), and deactivating the first communications link; and activating a second communications link (page 6, paragraph 56).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 10 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hosler et al. (US 2002/0009048).

Regarding claims 10 and 26, Hosler teaches a method wherein said source identifier is transmitted as a component of the J1 byte of the header portion of each of said data packets. Although Hosler fails to explicitly disclose use of the c2 byte, Hosler further discloses other path overhead fields are capable of carrying the source identifier (identifying signature; page 5, paragraph 42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to utilize the c2 byte of the header portion to transmit the source identifier, since various overhead fields are capable of transmitting the source identifier.

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rhonda Murphy whose telephone number is (571) 272-3185. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 - 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chau Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-3126. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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